

# ONC

18. Before *its*, by corruption, it stands for *of*.  
This tempest,  
Dashing the garment of this peace, abodes  
The sudden breach on't. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
A thriving gamester has but a poor trade on't, who fills his  
pockets at the price of his reputation. *Locke's Educat.*
19. Noting the manner of an event.  
Note,  
How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden? *Shakefp.*  
On. *adv.* the same with upon. See UPON.
1. Forward; in succession.  
As he forbore one act, so he might have foreborn another,  
and after that another, and so on, till he had by degrees  
weakened, and at length mortified and extinguished the habit  
itself. *South's Sermons.*  
If the tenant fail the landlord, he must fail his creditor,  
and he his, and so on. *Locke.*  
These smaller particles are again composed of others much  
smaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or  
empty spaces between them; and so on perpetually till you  
come to solid particles, such as have no pores. *Newt.*
2. Forward; in progression.  
On indeed they went; but oh! not far;  
A fatal stop travers'd their head-long course. *Daniel.*  
So saying, on he led his radiant files. *Milton.*  
Hopping and flying, thus they led him on  
To the flow lake. *Dryden.*  
What kindled in the dark the vital flame,  
And ere the heart was form'd, push'd on the red'ning stream.  
*Blackmore on Creation.*  
Go to, I did not mean to chide you;  
On with your tale. *Rew's J. Shore.*
3. In continuance; without ceasing.  
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,  
Till this stormy night be gone,  
And th' eternal morrow dawn. *Crashaw.*  
Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd.  
You roam about, and never are at rest;  
By new desires, that is, new torments still possess:  
As in a feverish dream you still drink on,  
And wonder why your thirst is never gone. *Dryden.*  
The peasants defy the sun; they work on in the hottest  
part of the day without intermission. *Locke's Educat.*
4. Not off.  
Upon the body, as part of dress.  
A long cloak he had on. *Sidney.*  
Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays,  
Her patches, paint, and jewels on;  
All day let envy view her face,  
And Phyllis is but twenty-one. *Priz.*
6. It notes resolution to advance.  
Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead  
A thousand ways, the noblest path we'll tread;  
And bravely on, till they or we, or all,  
A common sacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*
- ON. *interj.* A word of incitement or encouragement to at-  
tack; elliptically for go on.  
Therefore on, or skip your sword stark-naked; for meddle  
you must. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
Cheerly on, courageous friends,  
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,  
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakefp. R. III.*
- ONCE. *adv.* [from *one*.]  
1. One time.  
Trees that bear mast, are fruitful but once in two years;  
the cause is, the expence of sap. *Bacon.*  
Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,  
And after him the surer messenger,  
A dove, sent forth once and again to spy  
Green trees or ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
You came out like some great monarch, to take a town  
but once a year, as it were for your diversion, though you  
had no need to extend your territories. *Dryden.*  
O virgin! daughter of eternal night,  
Give me this once thy labour, to sustain  
My right, and execute my just disdain.  
In your tuneful lays,  
Once more rebound the great Apollo's praise. *Pope.*
2. A single time.  
Who this heir is, he does not once tell us. *Locke.*
3. The same time.  
At once with him they rose:  
Their rising all at once was as the sound  
Of thunder heard remote. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast,  
And on the lips a burning kiss impress'd. *Dryden.*  
Now that the fixed stars, by reason of their immense dis-  
tance, appear like points, unless so far as their light is di-  
lated by refraction may appear from hence, that when the

# ONE

- moon passes over them and eclipses them, their light vanishes;  
not gradually like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newt.*
4. At a point of time indivisible.  
Night came on, not by degrees prepared,  
But all at once; at once the winds arise,  
The thunders roll. *Dryden's Cimon and Iphig.*
  5. One time, though no more.  
Fucinus, those ill deeds that fully fame,  
In blood once tainted, like a current run  
From the lewd father to the lewd son. *Dryden.*
  6. At the time immediate.  
This hath all its force at once, upon the first impression,  
and is ever afterwards in a declining state. *Atterbury.*
  7. Formerly; at a former time.  
Thereon his arms and once-lov'd portrait lay,  
Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*  
My foul had once some foolish fondness for thee,  
But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*
  8. Once seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has  
at before it, and when it is joined with an adjective: as, *this*  
*once, that once.*  
ONE. *adj.* [an, cene, Saxon; een, Dutch; ein, German; ein,  
Greek.]  
1. Less than two; single; denoted by an unite.  
The man he knew was one that willingly,  
For one good look would hazard all. *Daniel.*  
Pindarus the poet, and one of the wisest, acknowledged  
also one God the most high, to be the father and creator of  
all things. *Raleigh.*  
If one must be rejected, one succeed,  
Make him my Lord, within whose faithful breast  
Is fix'd my image, and who loves me best. *Dryden.*  
Love him by parts in all your numerous race,  
And from those parts form one collected grace;  
Then when you have refin'd to that degree,  
Imagine all in one, and think that one is he. *Dryden.*
  2. Indefinitely; any.  
We shall  
Present our services to a fine new prince,  
One of these days. *Shakespeare.*  
I took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour  
One thing or other. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
When any one heareth the word of the kingdom, and un-  
derstandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth  
away that which was sown in his heart. *Matt. xiii. 19.*  
If any one prince made a felicity in this life, and left fair  
fame after death, without the love of his subjects, there were  
some colour to despise it. *Suckling.*
  3. Different; diverse; opposed to another.  
What a precious comfort to have so many, like brothers,  
commanding one another's fortunes. *Shakespeare.*  
It is one thing to draw outlines true, the features like, the  
proportions exact, the colouring tolerable, and another thing  
to make all these graceful. *Dryden.*  
Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place  
with another, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Burnet.*  
It is one thing to think right, and another thing to know  
the right way to lay our thoughts before others with advan-  
tage and clearness. *Locke.*  
My legs were clost together by so many wrappers one  
over another, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Add.*  
Two bones rubbed hard against one another, or with a file,  
produce a fetid smell. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
At one time they keep their patients so warm, as almost to  
frost them, and all of a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue.  
*Baker on Learning.*
  4. One of two opposed to the other.  
Ask from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether  
there hath been any such thing as this. *Deutr. iv. 32.*  
Both the matter of the stone and marchafite, had been at  
once fluid bodies, till one of them, probably the marchafite,  
first growing hard, the other, as being yet of a more yield-  
ing consistence, accommodated itself to the harder's figure. *Boyle.*  
There can be no reason why we should prefer any one ac-  
tion to another, but because we have greater hopes of ad-  
vantage from the one than from the other. *Smallbridge.*
  5. Particularly one.  
One day when Phæbe fair,  
With all her band was following th' chase,  
This nymph quite tir'd with heat of scorching air,  
Sat down to rest. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
  6. Some future.  
Heav'n waxeth old, and all the spheres above  
Shall one day faint, and their swift motion stay;  
And time itself, in time shall cease to move,  
But the soul survives and lives for aye. *Davies.*
  - ONE. *n. f.* [There are many uses of the word *one*, which serve  
to denominate it a substantive, though some of them may  
seem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and some may  
perhaps

# ONE

- perhaps be considered as consistent with the nature of an ad-  
jective.]
1. A single person.  
If one by one you wedded all the world,  
She you kill'd would be unparallel'd. *Shakespeare.*  
Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences, virtues,  
and perfections of all men were in the present possession of  
one, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would still  
be fought and earnestly thirsted for. *Hooker, b. i.*  
From his lofty steed he flew,  
And raising one by one the suppliant crew,  
To comfort each. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
When join'd in one, the good, the fair, the great,  
Descends to view the muse's humble seat. *Granville.*
  2. A single mass or aggregate.  
It is one thing only as a heap is one. *Blackmore.*
  3. The first hour.  
Till 'tis one o'clock, our dance of custom  
Let us not forget. *Shakefp. M. Wives of Wind.*
  4. The same thing.  
I marvel, why I answer'd not again;  
But that's all one, omittance is no-quittance. *Shakefp.*  
To be in the understanding, and not to be understood, is  
all one as to lay any thing is, and is not in the understand-  
ing. *Locke.*
  5. A person.  
A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every  
one in ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logick.*
  6. A person by way of eminence.  
Ferdinand  
My father, king of Spain, was reckon'd one,  
The wisest prince that there had reign'd. *Shakefp.*
  7. A distinct or particular person.  
That man should be the teacher is no part of the matter;  
for birds will learn one of another. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
No nations are wholly aliens and strangers the one to the  
other. *Bacon's Holy War.*  
One or other fees a little box which was carried away with  
her, and so discovers her to her friends. *Dryden.*
  8. Persons united.  
As I have made ye one, lords, one remain:  
So I grow stronger, you more honour gain. *Shakefp.*
  9. Concord; agreement; one mind.  
The king was well in structed how to carry himself be-  
tween Ferdinand and Philip, resolving to keep themat one  
within themselves. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
He is not at one with himself what account to give of it.  
*Tillotson.*
  10. [On, *on*, French. It is used sometimes a general or in-  
definite nominative for any man, any person. For one the  
English formerly used *men*; as, *they live obscurely men know*  
*not how, or die obscurely, men mark not when.* *Ascham.* For  
which it would now be said, *one knows not how, one knows*  
*not when; or, it is not known how.*] Any person; any man  
indefinitely.  
It is not so worthy to be brought to heroical effects by for-  
tune or necessity, like Ulysses and Æneas, as by one's own  
choice and working. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
One may be little the wiser for reading this dialogue, since  
it neither lets forth what Erora is, nor what the cause should  
be which threatens her with death. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man  
blessed with ease, affluence and power; not of one who had  
been just stripped of all those advantages. *Atterbury.*  
For provoking of urine, one should begin with the gentlest  
first. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
For some time one was not thought to understand Aristotle,  
unless he had read him with Averroes's comment. *Baker.*
  11. A person of particular character.  
Then must you speak  
Of one that lov'd not wisely, but too well;  
Of one not easily jealous; but being wrought  
Perplex'd in the extreme. *Shakefp. Othello.*  
With lives and fortunes trusting one  
Who so discreetly us'd his own. *Waller.*  
Edward I. was one that very well knew how to use a vic-  
tory, as well as obtain it. *Hale.*  
One who contemned divine and human laws. *Dryden.*
  12. One has sometimes a plural, either when it stands for  
persons indefinitely; as, *the great ones of the world*: or when  
it relates to some thing going before, and is only the repre-  
sentative of the antecedent noun. This relative mode of  
speech, whether singular or plural, is in my ear not very  
elegant, yet is used by good authors.  
Be not found here; hence with your little ones. *Shakefp.*  
These successes are more glorious which bring benefit to  
the world, than such ruinous ones as are dyed in human blood.  
*Granville's Scep. Pref.*  
He that will overlook the true reason of a thing which  
is but one, may easily find many false ones, error being in-  
finite. *Tillotson, Sermon. 1.*

# ONO

- The following plain rules and directions, are not the less  
useful because they are plain ones. *Atterbury.*  
There are many whose waking thoughts are wholly em-  
ployed on their sleeping ones. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who  
might possibly have been a good one, had he been invested  
with an authority limited by law. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
This evil fortune which attends extraordinary men, hath  
been imputed to divers causes that need not be set down,  
when so obvious an one occurs, that when a great genius ap-  
pears the dunces are all in conspiracy against him. *Swift.*
- ON-EYED. *adj.* [one and eye.] Having only one eye.  
A sign-post dauber wou'd disdain to paint  
The oncey'd heron on his elephant. *Dryden.*  
The mighty family  
Of oncey'd brothers hasten to the shore. *Addison.*
- ON-EIROCRITICAL. *adj.* [ὀνειροκριτικός, Gr. *onirocritique*, Fr. it  
should therefore according to analogy be written *onirocritique*  
and *onirocritic*.] Interpretative of dreams.  
If a man has no mind to pass by abruptly from his imagined  
to his real circumstances, he may employ himself in that  
new kind of observation which my *onirocritic* correspondent  
has directed him to make. *Addison's Spectator.*
- ON-EIROCRITICK. *n. f.* [ὀνειροκριτήριον, Gr.] An interpreter of  
dreams.  
Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do not find  
in any quarter of the town an *onirocritick*, or an interpreter  
of dreams. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 505.*
- ONE-NESS. *n. f.* [from *one*.] Unity; the quality of being one.  
Our God is one, or rather very oneseness and mere unity,  
having nothing but itself in itself, and not confisting, as all  
things do besides God, of many things. *Hooker.*  
The oneseness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the fe-  
veral hypostases, is the one eternal indivisible divine nature,  
and the eternity of the son's generation, and his co-eternity,  
and his consubstantiality with the father when he came down  
from Heaven and was incarnate. *Hammond.*
- ON-ERARY. *adj.* [onerarius, Lat. *oneratse*, Fr.] Fitted for car-  
riage or burthens.  
To ON-ERATE. *v. a.* [onerare, Lat.] To load; to burthen.  
ON-ERATION. *n. f.* [from *onerate*.] The act of loading. *Dict.*  
ON-EROUS. *adj.* [onerous, Fr. *onerous*, Lat.] Burthenesome;  
oppressive.  
A banished person, that is absent out of necessity, retains  
all things *onerous* to himself, as a punishment for his crime.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*
- ONION. *n. f.* [oignon, French.]  
It hath an orbicular, coated, bulbous root; the leaves are  
hollow or pip; the stalk also hollow and swells out in the  
middle; the flowers consisting of six leaves are collected in-  
to a spherical head; the style of the flower becomes a roundish  
fruit divided into three cells, containing roundish seeds. *Milth.*  
If the boy have not a woman's gift  
To rain a shower of commanded tears,  
An onion will do well. *Sha. Taming of the Shrew.*  
I an als, am onion-ey'd. *Sha. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
This is ev'ry cook's opinion,  
No fav'ry dish without an onion:  
But lest your kissing should be spoil'd,  
Your onions must be thoroughly boil'd. *Swift.*
- ONLY. *adj.* [from *one, only, or unlike*.]  
1. Single; one and no more.  
Of all whom fortune to my sword did bring,  
This only man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*
2. This and no other.  
The logic now in use has long possessed the chair, as the  
only art taught in the schools for the direction of the mind  
in the study of the sciences. *Locke.*
3. This above all other: as, he is the only man for musick.  
*ONLY. adv.*  
1. Simply; singly; merely; barely.  
I propose my thoughts only as conjectures. *Burnet.*  
The posterity of the wicked inherit the fruit of their fa-  
ther's vices; and that not only by a just judgment, but from  
the natural course of things. *Tillotson, Sermon. 4.*  
All who deserve his love, he makes his own;  
And to be lov'd himself, needs only to be known. *Dryd.*  
Nor must this contrition be exercised by us, only for grosser  
evils; but when we live the best. *Wate.*
2. So and no otherwise.  
Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart, was only  
evil continually. *Gen. vi. 5.*
3. Singly without more: as, only begotten.  
ON-OMANCY. *n. f.* [ὀνομαμαντία, Gr.] Divination by a name.  
Definitions were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out  
of names, as though the names and natures of men were  
suitable, and fatal necessities concur'd herein with voluntary  
motion. *Camden.*  
ON-OMANTICAL. *adj.* [ὀνομαμαντικός, Gr.] Predicting by names.  
Theodatus, when curious to know the success of his wars  
against the Romans, an *onomantical* or name-wizard Jew,  
willed  
18 P